New York, Saturday, August 3, 1844.

The Idolatry of Politics. published in the Weekly Herald yesterday, two engravings descriptive of interesting and characteristic scenes in the career of the Presidential candidates, Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk. In one the champion, selected by the Democracy assembled in Convention at Baltimore, was represented in the act of cutting down a tree in the vieinity of his forest-home, for the purpose of obtaining fuel for his mother In the other engraving, Mr. Clay, advanced to man's estate, is represented as addressing a vast assemblage of his fellow-citizens, in one of the wild, romantic woods of his own beloved Kentucky. Both these illustrations are eminently characteristic of this land, and of the history of many of its most illustrious men. They are suggestive in a great degree, calling up a host of interesting associations, and reminding all in the most striking manner, of the peculiar excellence and value of the free institutions of this land of liberty, under whose genial influence the energies of men are left altoge her free and unfettered, so that the humblest child of toiling industry, may, by the aid of his talents, diligence, and virtue, alone, reach the highest point in social distinction

and public renown. There has been one consideration suggested our own mind by these pictorial illustrations, which we deem not unworthy of public attention. It is the folly and absurdity, to use no harsher epithets, of that excessive laudation of distinguished states men, of which all political parties are guilty .-The public men of this country are, it would appear from the partizans, either gods or devils. Mr. Clay, according to his opponents, is a perfect incarnation of all the demoniac passions of the human soul-according to his adherents he embodies all the virtues and graces of humanity, and is hardly a little lower than the angels. When he speaks, his followers like the besotted sycophants of Herod, the King spoken of in the New Testament, are ready to cry out-"It is the voice of a god, and not of a man!" Every thing that he does is the per fection of wisdom. The followers of Mahomet or the worshippers of Charles Fourier, do not speak one whit less extravagantly of their idols, than do the partizans of Henry Clay of him.

With the admirers of Mr. Van Buren it is We have just seen an elaborate article in the Democratic Review, referring to this superan nuated gentleman, which contains a greater quantity of disgusting laudation, than we ever recollect to have met with in the same space. There is not the slightest-the flimsiest-the most gossamerweb-like-veil of delicacy thrown over this sycophantic offering-the adulation is indeed thrown on with the trowel, and not a bit of the little gentleman's carcase, but is plastered over six inches deep. The last number of the same journal contains some half dozen pages of eulogium on Mr. Polk, and though it is in the same style, yet it would appear that the respectable bald headed divinity of Kinderhook, still ret is the enthusiastic homage, as he looks askant on the newly introduced hickory god of the democracy.

Now, how very absurd, ridiculous, and improper is all this excessive laudation of men, however distinguished! It is altogether contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions. This extravagant eulogy only disgraces him who gives and him who receives It is all right and proper to render to men who have risen from poverty, and toil, and privation, to the enjoyment of the highest honors in the State, that homage which is rational and discriminating But this blind, partizan, bigotted, insane expression of admiration excites only the ridicule and the pity of the wise man. And after all, it is not your great statesman-your distinguished political championyour Henry Clay, or-your Martin Van Buren, who best deserve the earnest homage of men. The man of integrity, in whatever sphere his lot may be cast, who daily indicates his claim to manhood, by a virtuous life and practical illustration of that "pure and undefiled religion" to which belong what soever things are pure, and lovely, and of good re port, and which is the very opposite of all bigotry, and cant, and Pharisaism—is infinitely more de-serving of the esteem and admiration of his fellows, than the most bloated and self-satisfied of all the objects of political idelatry.

PURILE OPINION IN PULL ADEL PULL -The som what gloomy prospect with respect to the fall trade in Philadelphia, has had a very salutary effect in strengthening the efforts of the friends of a re-orcity. Philadelphia possesses, certainly, a remarkable share of the natural elements of prosperity as a great mart of trade and commerce. The location of the city is central and the means of commun cation with all parts of the interior are numerous and advantageous, and in the vicinity the coal and iron mines, and the great abundance of water power, are lasting sources of great wealth.

But it is a painful fact that for a considerable time past, public sentiment has been degenerating in Philadelphia. In the legislature-in the city government-in the press-in the general tone of public opinion-in the frequent out bursts of a spirit of lawlessness and insubordina tion, there has been a great deal to awaken alarm in the minds of all intelligent observers. One of the greatest curses of Philadelphia, and a promi nent cause of the disorganization and demoraliza tion, of whose existence and extent we have recently had such melancholy evidence, is "old hunkerism." A set of miserable, corrupt, worthless, vagabond, pot-house politicians, have humbugged the people, and, by all the low and disgusting arts of their trade, have demoralized, to a le mentable extent, the public sentiment. Indeed, Philadelphia is not the only city that suffers under this curse. In all our large cities there are cliques of lazy, worthless, trading politicians, whose names figure eternally in the calls for public meetings, as if they were stereotyped-who roar the loudest at the public gatherings of the people-do all the eating and drinking-and live on the black-mail which they levy on the poor clerks and others in the public offices, which is exacted from them under the ptetence of " advancing and sustaining the interests of the party." We have such fellows here, but they have of late been pretty well kept down, and we trust will, by and by, be obliged to exclaim with the Moor-"Othello's occupation's In Philadelphia, however, they appear to have great sway, and probably a more unprincipled and wicked set of men, than many of them, never wallowed in corruption.

Now, in order to restore public morality and good order in Philadelphia, all these corrupt "old hunkers," unprincipled municipal officers, and rascally demagogues of all parties, must be muzzled, and have their claws chopped off effectually, so that they may be prevented from doing any mischief in future. There must be a complete and thorough reorganization of the city government, -ail the districts must be embraced under one municipality,honest and upright men only must be clothed with authority, -and all will be well. The prosperity of Philadelphia, now so seriously threatened, will be rendered secure and permanent, and instead of being another name for public dishonesty, mob violence, and official corruption, Philadelphia will be associated with all that is honorable and peaceful, as in the days of her former glory and prosper-

PACING MATCH AT HOBOREN.-An interesting match comes off over the Beacon Course to-mor row (Monday) between Aggy Down, Fairy Queen, and John C. Calhoun. The recent defeat of the second by an unknown horse ever the same ground, has excited some interest on her behalf, and it is generally expected that on this occasion she will astonish all present by showing really what she could de. Over confidence in her powers, it is said, tended considerably to the defeat alluded to. Saratoga Correspondence.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 31.

G. BENNETT, Esq., Dear Sir-The first impressions of an European on visiting this spot will perhaps be read with an interest more than commensurate with their inrinsic importance. I started from New York ew days ago for this celebrated place. We em barked at seven in the evening in a vessel which notwithstanding all I had previously heard, excited feelings of sunqualified astonishment. A floating structure above three hundred feet long and three tories high! consisting of suits of saloons splendidly furnished, large dormitories supplied with severa hundred beds, beside innumerable separate bedrooms or "state rooms" as they are called, each appointed in the first style of convenience and luxury. In this floating palace I was transported over nearly three degrees of latitude for two dollars, (or eight and sixpence English,) of which one fourth was paid for the use of one of the said state rooms. After sitting on the upper deck viewing the magnificent scenery of the Hudson, for a fe hours by the clear mild light of the full moon, I retired to my room, of which I had received the key on the payment of the above mentioned fifty cents at the captain's office. When I entered this chamber, I could not help calling to mind the accounts given by some English tourists of the steamboal travelling of this country, and contrasting it with this first experience of mine. The chamber was neat in the highest conceivable degree. The woodwork coated with the finest white paint. A handsome Brussels carpet (manufactured, however, at this side of the Atlantic, as I afterwards learned,) covered the floor. Two berths (these rooms are intended also to accommodate married people were furnished with the finest linen and white counterpanes. Two neat chairs, a stool for the portmanteau, a mahogany washstand supplied with complete set of Staffordshire porcelain furniture, a couple of squares of Windsor soap, and a coupl of the whitest, cleanest and finest towels, the whole surmounted by a large mirror in a highly polished mahogany frame. After an excellent night's rest I found myself at the wharf in Troy. A civil, respectable looking servant tapping at my door, at ended with my boots and warm water, proffering at the same time the aid of a barber.

Taking this, my first experience of American

ravelling, as a sample, and considering what have been taught to expect by my countrymen ourists who indite their adventures for the edification of the public, you will not be surprised if I am perplexed. Having travelled much in every part f Europe, I can have no hesitation in saying tha nothing in the art of locometion can be found there-no, not even in England itself, to paralle his. The speed too! The distance to Troy is. am informed, not much under 180 miles, and this was passed over in 105 hours, being at the rate of little less than 18 miles an hour, a speed which not many years ago was regarded as unattainable on

Being to a certain extent conversant with ma chinery, I may be allowed to say a word in commendation also of that department of the vessel The workmanship and materials were indeed of he first order, and would have done no discredit to the most accredited engineers of London, Bir mingham, or Glasgow. The excellence of contruction both of the vessel and machinery was manifested in a striking manner by the absence of maniested in a striking manner by the absence of that shaking of the structure and "thum ing" of the piston, which is so annoying even in the best and largest English steam ships. In the room occupied I was sensible of no effects of the machinery; indeed I could scarcely have discovered by any sensible effects that the vessel was worked by machinery at all. I intended to have continued this letter so as to include a part of my experience of the shake but my paper, is non our and with your th s place, but my paper is run out and with you tavor I shall reserve what further I have to say to my next.

AN EUROPEAN TRAVELLER.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1. Travelling between Troy and Saratoga-Enjoy ment at the Springs.

I. G. BENNETT, Esq. In my last I gave the impression of an Europea raveller on ascending the Hudson. Breakfasting Trov. we started by railway for this place, which we reached in about three hours. I cannot extend to the railway appointment on this particular route he same degree of praise so justly merited by the iver travelling. The cars are execrable, and the nost culpable negligence and paltry economy are shewn in many of their arrangements. I will only mention the absence of those necessary spring which are called in England "buffers," the purpose of which is to prevent the shocks which are prosudden change of speed. The shocks we suffered eemed as though they would have dislocated all he joints in the body.

Well, here we are, in the far famed Saratoga acked as closelyas human bodies can be consistent with continued respiration. Every one seem estless-not knowing what to do with himselfeach asking the other when he intends leaving Comfortable and convenient homes have been ex changed for over-crowded hotels and boarding changed for over-crowded hotels and boarding houses—habitual occupations have been surrendered without any definite purpose or really any enjoyable substitute. This place bears not the least resemblance to any European watering place. Here are not the rouge and noire tables, and the evening delassemens of Baden Baden. Here are not the contusion of tongues—the profusion of wealth—the brilliant noblesse collected from various nations—the retinue of attendants—the devaying the brilliant noblesse collected from various nations—the retinue of attendants—the dazzling equipages—the lofty titles—and the thousand nameless etceteras which after all constitute the attraction and charm—(be it rational and commendable or not)—of the great European watering places. The absence of that particular class of persons who from hereditary wealth, have habitual leisure—who have nothing to do but to enjoy life—who revel in the refinements—who are the patrons and nurses the refinements—who are the patrons and nurse f the arts—is especially remarked by the foreig isitor. Every one here seems to be in a fals osition, and to be conscious of it. There is uni uisitor. Every one here seems to be in a false position, and to be conscious of it. There is universal restlessness—movement and activity without any discoverable object—a total absence of repose. Men and women walk up and down the colonnade of the U. S. Hotel at the rate of four miles an hour—listen with anxiety for the dinner bell; when they hear it their countenances shew immediate relief, not because they are hungry and are about to eat, but because dinner is an event in the day and breaks the universal tedium. They march to the crowded tables like the pensioners in Greenwich Hospital, where they are duly packed together as close as the dimensions of their bodies will permit. Your clobows are pinned down to the side, wedged against your neighbors, and in manipularing your lood you are compelled to observe the rule of piano-forte players, all movements being limited to the wrist. The preposterous disposition of the number of guests to the means of preparing food and supplying proper attendance, produces is inevitable consequences—general starvation—not that the fare is bad, but that you can't get it.

There is no gambling apparent here in any form. I have not seen a card table. With the exception of nigger singers, the amusements offered are but timly attended Borghese had a concert last evening, at which the room was a little more than half filed, and even that was effected only by her personal influence among the families and ladies here. The last performance of the nigger singers, I am informed, produced an overflowing room.

Adieu—enough for this time.

An European Traveller.

THE TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.-A treatise French, entitled Memoire sur le Systeme Tele graphique, &c., written by Eunemond Gonon, and rporting to be a statement of an improved system Telegraphic communication invented by of, has reached us. This treatise was read by the author, in February last, before the French Acadeny of Science, and takes an elaborate review of he early origin and gradual improvements in the r: before his own was, after 20 years application art before his own was, after 20 years application, effected. The improvements said to be effected are clear and undoubted; and as to the veracity of the allegations of the author, we have no doubt, eithernicated as they are by numerous certificates at a high kind; amongst the rest, one signed by the President and several Senators of the United itses, who had witnessed the operation of this yetem. It is strange that invention is seized upon with a widity by the French Government, as it was stowars foremost in the efficiency of the telegraphic with avidity by the French Government, as it was always foremost in the efficiency of its telegraph system; and if Morse's electrical system did n supersede all necessity for any other here, it would outlies be patronised by our authorities.

Theatricals, &c. Domestic .- Mons. De Korponay is giving lesson

n fashionable dancing at Saratoga. Raymond & Co.'s menagerie are exhibiting a

Dr. Lardner is drawing full houses at Saratogu The youthful temperance lecturer, J. B. Gough, displaying his talents at Boston.

Silsbee, the Yankee, is playing at Montreal. The Pittsburg theatre has been again opened Mr. Charles Le Forest is the lessee, and his company is a fair one.

Mr. Germon, of Mr. Kimball's vaudeville pany at the Boston Museum, took a benefit Friday evening last, which was well attended. The theatre at Hamilton, which is solely under the management of amateurs, was closed for th

season on Friday, the 19th ult. A Liverpool paper of July 10th announces the death of Mr. J. Cooke, the celebrated equestrian, who some time since leased the Melodeon Theatre, Beston.

Beston.

The real Valentine Vox, the far-famed Venetian Ventriloquist, and Miss Keane, the distinguished Vocalist, have gone to Troy for the purpose of entertaining the citizens of that city; in con-equence of which they will not arrive at Saratoga until

of which they will not arrive at Saratoga until next week.

Sanquirico and Antognini intend to give a few Concerts in Albany, Utica, Quebec, &c.

A STRIL.—There arrived in this country per the Caledonia, a young lady of the name of st Clair, about whom much has been said in the English newspapers. It is stated that she is one of the most remarkable performers in the mystic art ever known and has acquired the title from the English press of the lady Sybil or Magician.

Mr. Simpson, late manager of the Park Theatre, New York, and F. B. Ogden, Esq., late American Consul at Liverpool, were passengers in the New York packet ship Rochester, which arrived in Liverpool on the 11th ult.

Dempster, the popular ballad singer, arrived in town yesterday from Saratoga, and left in the afterneon for Newport. He has been successful in his Northern tour.

The Orphean Family have gone to Saratoga from

The Orphean Family have gone to Saratoga from Cape May and Brandywine Springs. They were flatteringly received at the latter places. Ole Bull is at Saratoga, and will give one ortwo

magnificent concerts there.

Domestic.—The Waverley ball, given for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, took place on the 9th ult., at Willie's rooms, London. It was arranged and conducted by the Marchioness of Londonderry. All the fashionables present appeared in some character which the pen of the great novelist pourtrayed, and the ball appears to have been one of the most brilliant affairs which has taken place for years. 1438 tickets were sold, and the proceeds will yield £1000 towards the monument. agnificent concerts there.

Signor Moriani finished his engagement at her Majesty's Theatre, London, on the 11th ult, after a very lavorable season.

A new appointment just made at the Royal Academy has been long a desideratum. It is that of a professor of elocution. Mr. Vandenhoff, the tragedian, has been nominated to the office.

Mr. Slater, late of the Liverpool Theatre royal, has become a great favorite in Ireland He is now with Mr. Cunningham's company at Limer-Mr. G. V. Brooke, the eminent tragedian, is ful-

Mr. C. Mathews has written to the Morning Post

contradicting a statement in the preface to Mrs. Gore's prize comedy, that "Mr. and Mrs. Mathews had refused to accept the parts suggested for them by the Committee, and had thereby produced some injury to the play."

Mr James Vining has returned from Calcutta, and it is said he has been appared by Mr. Web-

and it is said he has been engaged by Mr. Web ster for the Adelphi Theatre, London. A drama, founded on Dickens's Martin Chuzzle wit, has been very successfully produced Lyceum, London.

Lyceum, London.

Miss Keale, the pianiste, of Liverpool, is now residing in France for a short period, pursuing her professional studies, and availing herself of instruction from the celebrated Thalberg.

The King of Wurtemburg must be a very tender oul. He has just prohibited all rope-dancing in its dominions, in order, as he says, "to spare the pectators dangerous emotions!"

Madame Grisi has been severely indisposed, but at the latest accounts was somewhat recovered.

M. Dohler concluded his performances in the metropolis of England on the 12th ult.

Signor Emiliani, a violinist, who is highly spo-ken of by the London papers, gave a concert at the Hanover square Rooms, London, the 12th ultimo, which was humorously and fashionably attended. Mr. Ellis Roberts, Welch harper of considerably skill, has been as astonishing the metropolitans of England.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.-The sons and ughters of Temperance appear to be determined to enjoy themselves during the ensuing week, and are making great preparations for it. To-morrov he former attend the Poughkeepsie celebration, where there is to be a grand muster from this city Troy, Albany, and the whole of the Hudson Diviions. It is expected to be one of the most splendid affairs that has ever taken place in this country since the commencement of the temperance movement. On Tuesday afternoon the second ainua excursion of the Lady Franklin Temperance Benevolent Society takes place, when the members and their friends intend to take a trip up the North river as far as the Highlands, and to be accompanied by a superb band of music, a good com pany of glee singers, the Lady Franklin choir, and other musicians, together with some of the most able advocates of the temperance cause, who will address those assembled on the occasion added to these there is to be at intervals a hand some display of fireworks. If these will not affor some six or seven hours valuable amusement we know not what will. Near 500 tickets have already been disposed of.

PLEASANT EXCURSIONS .- The great variety of leasant places round and about this city, leave uch of its citizens as wish to ruralize nothing to desire. Variety is the spice of life. People can go when, where, how, and as far as they like, or stop at home, if they prefer it; but the latter is not ommendable-is not wise, so long as we have Hoboken and its woods and glens-or Nowlan's, on Prospect Hill, where as much of the face of the country and as great a variety of objects can be taken in at a glance as at any place we know of If not disposed to go quite so far, there is the Abbey on the Bloomingdale road, where all things durab and essential to comfort can be obtained.

Again, whoever would extend their visit to poin nore distant, may head for Coney Island, whose fine strand and lively scenery, not to speak of the renovating breezes from the heavy tide, will amply repay a visit. At Clifton House a noble view of the other, can be gazed at with continued relish for any length of time. At New Brighton, too, a great many beauties meet the eye-indeed, seem to invite the eye to meet them. The weather being now so fine, immense numbers may be fairly expected to leave town to-day, each to whatever place time and chance may determine.

A SCENE IN BROADWAY YESTERDAY .- One o those scenes of daily occurrence, which illustrate the admirable police regulations of this city, and the extreme attention to the minor details of city reform exhibited by the new corporation, occurred yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, in Broadway ear Niblo's Garden. The crossing was obstructe by a milk cart, (in violation of a city ordinance,) is a gentleman with a lady was desirous of cro sing the street. The street having been recently watered and muddy, the gentleman left the lady o the sidewalk, and went forward and backed the horse and cart so as to leave the crossing unob structed. The careless cartman, who had left his horse and cart, probably to procure a glass of grog rushed forward at this moment, and poured forth a perfect torrent of blasphemy and blackguardism. ecause the gentlemen "had dared to touch his horse." The violence of the fellow was such that the attention of all the passers-by was arrested, and a crowd collected: Several gentlemen remonstra ed with the insolent cartman, but his violence was only redoubled, and he repeatedly threatened-to knock the gentleman down, and it was with some difficulty that he was enabled to escape with his lady from this disagreeable scene.

essed Influence of Temperance Societies. We have received from an influential and intelligent lady of this city the following very interesting and touching account of the happy in-fluence exercised by the temperance societies. It

interligent lady of this city the following very interesting and touching account of the happy influence exercised by the temperance societies. It is eminently worthy of perusal.

While the heart has been frequently made to palpitate at the tale of woe, our sympathies in the toillowing interesting instances, which deserve a brief relation, have been unreservedly bestowed. While as a society, employed in our various business, a very active and honorable member of the Marshall Society, a champion in the cause of temperance, one whose daily walk is marked with expressions of mercy, and whose privilege and whose pleasure is to tread those paths which are thronged by the forlorn and wretched, for the purpose of promoting their happiness or mitigating their miseries, entered our hall, and introduced to our favorable notice an individual, for whom, in the most delicate manner, he solicited our aid. For him our compassion was at once greatly excited, and his reception by the directress was kind and courteous. His step was stately. There was bitterness in his languid smile that penetrated every heart, and his scarcely illumined eye, and deeply introwed cheek, bore witness to the floods of tears that had bedimed the one, and had been channeled by the other. His hair was silvered, though not by age, and his expressive face and graceful manner will not be easily forgotten. He was a gentleman, and had been a merchant in Baltimore, and whose sorrows and poigoant griefs had resulted from the touching, and the tasting, and the drinking of the "one glass more." Yes, while amidst a fashionable round of folly and crime, he became a prey to a horrible share which conducted him to the prison at Sing Sing, where he has been made to twel that the sins committed against the laws of the community have exposed him to pain, to shame and confusion, and where he has been made to twel that the sins committed against the laws of the community have exposed him to pain, to shame and confusion, and where he has been made to frealize in his own

ecently, almost destitute of clothes and covering

And if you ask her children dear, Why mother is so poor, They'll whisper in your started ear, 'Twas father's one glass more.

Beauties of the Police System

JAMES G. BENNETT, Esq.—
I wish to call your attention to one of the most brutal outrages that ever I witnessed, but the like is not uncommon in our public streets. A Mr. Smith, one of our most respectable citizens, was returning from his work when, without any provocation, he was attacked by a gang of ruffians at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, and knocked down with a sling shot and bruised his head awfulty; he called upon the citizens for help, but none dare interfere; of course no officer was to be had. This happened Thursday about six o'clock. This same gang is in the habit of collecting themselves at the corner of Pitt and Grand, and at the junction of East Broadway and Grand every evening, and on Sundays, rioting and insulting every passer by Complaint has been made over and over again to the authorities, but nething has been done.

Why will not the authorities break this gang up? Unless they do immediately, we shall be obliged to arm ourselves and defend our families at the risk of our lives, and we will do it too, unless something is done. Be so kind as to call the attention of the mayor to this subject, and you will greatly oblige every respectable inhabitant of the neighborhood.

A Resident of The Neighborhood. cation, he was attacked by a gang of ruffians at the

Street Rowdyism.

Mr. Epiror:—Will you inform me through your columns, whether that part of the city bounded by Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets have been by any act of the city authorities thrown out of the jurisdiction of those functionaries, as I cannot think it possible that such scenes as are witnessed in that section, both by day and night, would be tolerated in these days of retorm, did they (that is the city fathers,) consider that as a part of their premises. By giving this a place in your valuable paper, you will confer an everlasting favor on the decent portion of the inhabitants of that place, and particularly your sincere friend.

King Street.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Avo 3.—Samuel Witson alias Francis Talma, found gullity, on Wednesday last, of stabbing the first Mate on board the brig "Roberts," on the coast of Africa, in December, 1843, was this day sentenced, by his Honor, to two years imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of

years imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$1.

Captain Driscell, of the brig "Hope," was here placed at the bar, charged with having been engaged in the slave trade, on the coast of Africa, in 1843. Driscell pleaded not guilty, and put in an affidavit praying postponement on the ground of the absence of material witnesses, now residing at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Rice supported the application. The District Attorney consented to thelpostponement, and to the taking of their avidence at Rio, before a Commissioner, in the presence of the Consul. Mansfield's case is also postponed. An arrangement was, also, entered into take the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who are all seamen, during the ensuing week, when the jury were finally discharged for the term.

The District Attorney here applied to the Court to allow the recognizances which were entered for the term, to remain in force until the next.

The Court granted the application, when an adjournment took place to Monday.

U. S. Commissioner's Office. August 3 — Michael Harrington, whose arrest on charge of larceny, for stealing the pistols belonging the captain of the brig "Frances Louisa," and on suspicion of poisoning the first mate, was examined before the Commissioner and fully committed on the charge of the

captain, Saule, and seamen Moore, Winters, Gray The captain, Saule, and seamen Moore, Winters, Gray, and Sylvester, were examined in relation to the taking of the pistols; when the charge was fully proved. Nothing was elicited to fix the suspicion of guilt on the prisoner in relation to the poisoning. Mr. Barber appeared for the United States, and Mr. Nash for the prisoner. The prisoner, it appears, was cook of the vessel, and the mate, having eaten some hash, got a pain in his stomach and died. A rumor was spread aboard that he (the cook) had killed the mate, and that he was about to be tied up to the vester arm. Mr. Nash contended that it was this circumstance th

nduced the cook to take the captain's pistols, in order to efend his life. It appeared that Harrington threw him-elf overboard while in irons. The prisoner was fully committed on the charge of larceny.

Common Picas.-In Chambers

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

August 3.—...fngelina Lamoite, whose bail was reduced \$500 on yestorday, was again brought forward to-day, and the bonds being perfected, she was discharged. Bridgeport.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 29, 1844.

DRAR SIR—The importance of the vote taker ere this afternoon by the citizens of Bridgepor n the subject of the Housatonic Railroad Be nduces me to address you. The people here have een called repudiators because that they did no onsider themselves bound to pay a debt which hey never had contracted. They "put themselves they never had contracted. They "put themselves upon the country," as the pleaders say, and the country declared they were bound to pay. Our citizens, however, had a lively conviction, a strong belief that it was not so. Nevertheless, the dictum of the law had been pronounced, and this after toom these citizens, whose whole taxable list is but \$58,000, came forward, and vithout a dissenting the strength of the property of the property of the strength of the property of the strength of the property of the strength of the soon these citizens, whose whole taxable list is bu \$58,000, came forward, and without a dissenting the content of the content

CRICKET .- A cricket match was commenced of Fuesday last, between the single and married ricketers of Montreal. The single men having on the toss, went in on that afternoon, when an ning a piece was played. The second innings me off on Wednesday, and the match terminated favor of the single men by 8 runs. The match as a remarkably even one, the singles making 110 innings, the Benedicts 102

Avon Springs. Avon Springs, 22d July, 1844. rican Inferno-Visiters to the Springs-In

teresting Facts to the Lame. A private opportunity offering, I thought I would ust say that I am here drinking and bathing in water, the perfumery of which reminds me more the Inferno than any other place. It is strongly in pregnated with sulpheretted hydrogen gas, and is celebrated for rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. I am limbered, and the "kinks" are new out of my back, taken out by hot bathing and drinking

hot water. There are two good hotels in the village, which is from a mile to a mile and a half from the springs, where a majority of the visitors stop—that is, those that are not very ill. These are carried to the springs in carriages, as often as they wish to go There are three or four houses nearer the springs, and very comfortable ones too, where the half, lame, and more infirm, more generally stop, to be convenient to the springs; the atmosphere about the springs smells "mighty strong" of brimstone I sasure you. Not liking it for a residence, I stop at the Village Hotel. The landlord is kind and point, servants attentive, cooking good, and plenty of it; roast beef, broiled chickens, ditto, salt pork to match, lamb chops, veal cutlets, salmon trout, poached eggs, corn bread, hot cakes, dry toast, good butter, fresh milk, all sorts of vegetables, &c. &c. &c. All these can be had for \$5 per week, including rides; washing 3s. per dezen.

There are probably from two to three hundred, made up from all parts of the Union, and some from Canada, men, women and children and lots of babies—a few ladies and gentlemen. As yet, business here is upon too small a scale to intro duce the fashionable vices of a watering place with impunity.

If you hear of any who wants to be cured of is from a mile to a mile and a half from the springs,

duce the fashionable vices of a watering place with impunity.

If you hear of any who wants to be cured of rheumatism or cutaneous diseases, recemmend them to this place; I think they will get "value received" for their money. We are about twenty miles from Rochester and twenty-five from Canandagua; the Springs are about one hundred rods from the east bank of Gennesee River.

The farms hereabouts are beautiful, land very productive, crops this season first rate, the wheat crop mostly in the sheaf at this time. There is a field of wheat a little west of the river (or was last week) belonging to a Mr. Le Roy, of 100 acres, all standing, stout and healthy—it looked rich.

The whig cause, in this section, I think looks about as promising as their crops—the abolitionists and anti-annexationists seem to be conglomerating about here and in Chio, so I am told; and the "ball will come rolling on" next fall about right, if nothing happens. The whigs expect a "ten strike" and the democrats a "spare ball." We shall soon see which are right.

Little Falls. (Correspondence of the Herald.)
LITTLE FALLS, 26th July, 1844. Scenery of and about Little Fulls-Mesmeric Excite men and Professor Grimes, &c. James Gordon Bennett, Esq —

Here I am, after six days travel from Montreal. in the village of Little Falls, 21 miles from Utica, on the Railroad to Schenectady. It is one of the most picturesque places the eye ever beheld; it seems as if nature had strove to bury the immense gulf in one solid body of rocks. "Moss Island," so called, is one of the pleasantest rambles the place affords; here, as in other parts of the place, rocks upon rocks are piled up in one solid mass until it seems that to reach the summit, you could almost mingle with the clouds which pass so rapidly over this place. "Fall Hill," next in range, situated on the west side of the village, affords a fine view of the surrounding scenery, and as I am told, is on the same level as Lake Ontario. The place affords many beautiful landscapes, glens and gulfs, upon which the lovers of scenery can dwell with wonder and astonishment, besides many beautiful dwellings, and among the most distinguished, I notice that of Judge L. and Mesers. T. and B. besides a host of others which are scattered here and there among the rocks.

There is quite an excitement at this time in the village, caused by Professor Grimes, who is here lecturing on mesmerism and animal magnetism. I attended one of his lectures, and witnessed among his operations, the putting to sleep of the pretty and fascinating Miss G. and Miss C., who performed the will of the magnetizer to a charm. Mine Host, Mr. Stuart, of the Railway Exchange, and his goodly matron with her fair daughters, have every thing in order to render a visit at this season of the year delightful, and I would advise every N. Yorker, who travels this way, to pay a short visit to L. Falls. Yours, &c. Hallock. until it seems that to reach the summit, you could

Boston. [Correspondence of the Herald.] Boston, July 29, 1844. Account of the Forgery. As promised, I give you particulars lainous roguery named in my last.

Some two months since a respectable mechan of South End died, leaving a handsome amount o property to his widow and child. His executor advertised in the usual mar ner, calling on all persons indebted to pay, and those having claims, to present were no claims against the estate. The deceased had through life made it a rule never to be indebted to any one, always paying cash for what he got. During his last illness he was visited by an old friend, to whom he remarked that he had never been in debt for a single day, and had neversigned a bond, promissory note, or any obligation to pay, during his whole life. His friend observed that he was a rare exception to master mechanics, and advised him to write down this fact, for the benefit of others, and sign it; he did so, and threw the memorandum into a drawer among other loose papers, Here the conversation ended, and the friends partorandum into a drawer among other loose papers, Here the conversation ended, and the friends parted. Shortly after the worthy mechanic died, and his executor proceeded to "settle up" as before stated. About a fortnight since a dandy looking individual appeared, and claimed the payment for a bond of \$1200, purporting to have been executed by the deceased mechanic. The executor expressed astonishment, and observed that there was no evidence whatever of such an obligation among the papers of the deceased, and that he did not owe a single dollar to any one at the time of his death. The dandy bond-holder very coolly remarked that he had loaned the mechanic this amount in 1839, and now demanded payment.—This bare assertion was in no wise satisfactory to the honest executor. He had long known his deceased friend, and been his confidant and adviser, he therefore expressed his doubts in very plain terms, and concluded by pronouncing the bond a forgery.

This downright plumper, at first staggered the exquisite, but recovering from his surprise, he expressed the most furious anger at so base an insinuation; after swearing vengeance, and saying the law would do him justice, he departed! In the meanwhile this extraordinary demand was named by the executor to his neighbor, who was the same person that had advised the deceased to make the memorandum of his never having signed any obligation to pay; the executor searched the drawer found the paper, and secured his neighbor as a witness to the declaration made by the deceased, to him personally. Thus prepared they waited a second demand for the payment of the bond. The dansy holder appeared, and very politely stated that he had consulted his legal adviser, and unless payment was promptly made he should sue out his bond and commence an action for defamation; but before doing so he was prepared to produce one of the winesses to the bond, who saw him also pay the money. Is he a respectable man? said the executor. Oh, of first rate respectablity, replied the exquisite. Very well, b ed. Shortly after the worthy mechanic died, and BE RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX

Type. For the cure of primary or sec indary Syphilis, and all affections produced by an injudicious use of merury. The great advantages possessed by this powerful tentive over all other preparations for the cure of Syallis, is, that while curing the disease it improves the institution, whilst mercury generally leave a much orse disease than the one it is administered for. The est recommendation we can give of it is, that it is now tensively prescribed by the medical faculty, who for early considered mercury the only cure for those condaints. Sold, in single bottles, \$1 each; in cases of hall ozen, \$5, carefully packed, and sent to all parts of the inion. Office of the College of Medicine and l'harmaty, 95 Nassau street.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

GOOD HIT AT THE PARTY EDITORS.—The Boston Post has the following jeu d'esprit as a set off to the

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.—HERRY CLAY FOUND TO BE THE LINEAL DESCENDANY OF THAT FIRST OLD TORY, who brought death into the world and all our wee! Shall this base author of the fall, be rewarded for his treason in the

I hereby depose and certify that in the year 1, I resided in Eden, and that I was well acquainted with its oldest inhabitant Adam Adam, Edq., and with his wife Evr. At the time the said Adam was found guilty of a base and traitorous crime against the government, and with his wife, who was equally guilty was sentenced to death, and all their children and their posterity were banished and outlawed. I further certify and depose that I know Henry Clay, Esq., the present Whig candidate for the Presidency, and am well acquainted with his pedigree and his regular descent; and I knew him to be an "immediate descendant" of the aforesaid Adam and Eve, whe were old tories and traitors, known and reputed to be such from the time of their conviction and condemnation unto this day.

[Signed]

[Signed] ABEL MORSION. theoribed and sworn before me, dismadl ENOCH METHUSALEH, J. P. ABEL MORMON. I hereby certify that Enoch Methusalen is a magistrate duly appointed and qualified, to whom full faith and credit should be given. And further that I am well acquainted with Abel Morton, and have no doubt that the aforesaid facts stated by him are veritable and true.

Given at Nauvoo, July 19, 1844.

[SEAL] [Signed] JAPHET HAM, Clerk.

[Signed] JAPHET HAM, Clerk.

Americans! will you give your vetes for the descendent of the first, the original tory and traitor—the author of so much misery, and the exemplar of so much crime? No, never! It never shall be said that the free and virtuous voters of these States will raise to their first magistracy the deprayed offspring of such an ignominious ancestry! No, No!

For President who would desire
The sinful son of such a sire?
How can the country e'r be saved
By one bern "totally depraved?"
Sons of the Fligrims: grasp in hand
The weapon which the laws comman
Which rife balk nor pistol locks
Can ne'er withstand—the beliot bex

[From St. Louis Reporter.]

The Propher Jos Smith.—Joe Smith has surpassed Mohammed in every respect. He has composed his Koran, carnalized heaven, established his creed, and sent forth a distinct and restless people in the very teeth of opposition and persecution, while, better than all, if any thing were wanting to hallow his memory, he has "borne testimony with his blood," &c. Joe would, no doubt, very willingly have avoided this deviation from the Arabian's career, but, as it is, his Saintship is the more sacred for it. "Twill not be long ere pilgrimages are made to Nauvoo, and miracles announced, quite as marvellous as that of the suspended coffin!

The creed of Mohammed was, comparatively, a light of truth to the tribes surrounding; but, thrice potent, Mormonism prevails amid the radiance, philosophical and religious, of the nineteenth century. If its founder be but as lucky in his successors, as the impostor of old, there will be considerable of a "clearing out" of Hancock county, and a few others, as well!

There can be no doubt but that the crime of Smith's neighbors, in killing him, has made the Prophet a fairer character in the minds of all, while the imagination of his own people is already investing him with the robes of deathless glory. Twenty years, in spite of printing, will make Joe a mythic personage among the Mormons!

The following extracts show that blind fanatical devotion which clings to its object through all changes—thrice closely when opposed. The lady evidently has some stuff in her, albeit her spirit is as far from the really poetical, as Joe's was from the divine.

[From the Times and Seasona.]

as far from the really poetical, as Joe's was from the divine.

[From the Times and Seasons.]

The Assassination of Generals Joseph Smith and Hydron of Latter Day Saints, who were massacred by a mob, in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, on the 27th June, 1844.

By Miss Eliza B. snow.

"And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar, the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held:

And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O, Lord, holy and true, dout thou not judge and avenge our blood, on them that dwell on the eat h!

And white robes were given unto every one of them that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants also, and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled."—Rev. vi.—9, 10, 11.

For never since the son of God was slain Has blood so noble, flow'd from human vein, As that which now on God for vengeance calls From "Freedom's ground"—from Carthage prison walls:

Oh, wretched murd'rers! fierce for human blood! You've siain the prophets of the living God, Who've borne oppression from their early youth, To plant on earth the principles of truth.

Great men have fall'n and mighty men have died, Nations have mourn'd their lav'rites and their prices of their two, so wise, so virtuous, great and good Before on earth, at once, have never stood Since the creation—men whem God ordain'd To publish truth where error long had reigned.

A depth of thought, no human art could reach From time to time, roll'd in sublimest speech, From the celestial fountain through his mind, To purify and elevate mankind.

The rich intelligence by him brought for Is like the sun beam, spreading o'er the Now Zion mourns—she mourns an earthly head:
The Prophet and the Patriarch are dead!
The blackest deed that men or devils know
Since Calv'ry's scene, has laid the bothers low!
The noble mar.yrs now have gone to move
The cause of Zion in the courts above.

TERRIBLE THUNDER-STORM .- A most terrific

Terrible Thunder-storm.—A most terrific thunder-storm passed over our city yesterday after noon between five and six o'clock. The rain fel in perfect torrents for the space of about an hour completely drenching the streets, and flooding several cellars. Messrs. Tiffony, Ward & Co eustained considerable loss by the filling up of cellar, in which they had stored a large quantity of goods. Fortunately but little wind accompanied this storm. It was attended however with in cessant flashes of most vivid lightning, and peater peal of deafening thunder that seemed to shake the earth to its very centre. The report followed almost instantaneously upon the electriflashes, which caused fearful apprehensions that the fluid had struck. After the rain had passed of I regret to state, these apprehensions proved to b realized. A large three story house, situated at the south-west corner of Fratt and High streets was struck and much shattered. Some werkmen is the cellar were considerably stunned. Twend struck and much shattered. Some werkmen is the cellar were considerably stunned. Twend struck, the masts being completely shivered. About eight or nine persons were on board of these vessels at the time; fortunately, nene of the sus ained serious injury. In Caroline street ner Spring three small houses were struck, apparently the same explosion. A colored woman, name Julia Ann Myers, residing in one of these house was instantly killed. Two other colored wome were also severely injured. There were man children, and other persons in these buildings where more or less stunned. The dwelling of M Richard Gittings, on the Bel Air Road, thremles from Baltimore, was likewise struck. M Gittings and his son are yet said to be in a precariou condition. The barn of Mrs. Goldsmith, not from the dwelling of Mr. Gittings, was struck the fluid, being in the house at the time were considerably shocked but not seriously. M G. and his son are yet said to be in a precariou condition. The barn of Mrs. Goldsmith, not from the dwelling of Mr. Gittings,

Warm.—Baltimore Letter, Aug. 1.

Will of this distinguished poet has been published. The personal property has been sworn under £2000, at will probably not realize more than £1500.

"This is the Last Will and and Testament of Thomas Campbell L L D., now resident at No. 5 Victor Square, in the county of Middlesex.

"Whereas, under and by virtue of the will of Archibe Macarthur Stewart, late of Ascog, deceased, my only so Thomas Telford Campbell, will, upon my decease, be titled to a certain sum of money, which I deem a compent provision for him. I do not, therefore, intend to main any provision for him. I do not, therefore, intend to main any provision for him by this my will.

"I give and bequeath the silver bowl, presented to report the students of Glasgow when I was Rector of the University, and the copy of the portrait of her Majest Queen Victoria, which was sent to me the Queen hers (and which two articles I reckon the jewels of my perty.) and slee all and every my manuscripts and corrights of my compositions, whether in prone or verse, a net vignettes which have illustrated my peems, and al all and every my books, prints, pictures, ferniture, pla money, personal estate and effects whatseever and when soever whereof I may die possessed, after and subject the payment of my just debts, funcal and testaments appearses, which I do direct to be poil as soon as conniently may be after my decease, unto my nisce, Moampbell, the daughter of my decease brother, Alex der Campbell, late of Glasgow, for her own sole and serate use and benefit.

"And I do hereby appoint my staunch and inestimal friend, Dr. William Beatie, of No. 6, Park Square, I gents Park, in the said county of Middlesex, and Willimoxon, of the Middle Temple, Esq. to be executors this my will, and also act as guardisms to my said so and I revoke all former and other wills and testament. In ness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the sevenay of the powers of the my last will and testament. In the ness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the sevenay o

tnesses.
"EDWARD CLIFFORD, 9, Ranelagh Grove, Pimlice" Hanny Mozon, 67, Ebury Street, Eston Square